(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1970.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Continued.

I COULD eaſily proſecute this argument through a variety of inſtances; I could ſhew you, that ſome of your moſt celebrated divines have acknowledged, that neither the *ſupremacy of the Roman church*, nor the *invocation of ſaints*, nor the *worſhip of images*, nor the preciſe number of *ſeven ſacraments*, with ſeveral other important articles of your communion, can be proved from the ſcriptures. Was it therefore unreaſonable to aſſert, that *I* could never diſcover them there, ſince they eſcaped the notice of ſuch acute and intereſted enquirers.

It becomes, then, neceſſary to acknowledge, that theſe *diſcriminating* doctrines derive their whole claim to your aſſent, from the infallible authority of the church you belong to. Or, in the words of your catechiſm, "You muſt believe theſe things, becauſe God has revealed them to his infallible church." But where is this revelation to be met with? Not in the ſcriptures, as you have already ſeen. God, therefore, has revealed theſe points by *unwritten* traditions. But how can I know, that ſuch traditions are from God? If you anſwer me, that the infallible authority of the church has pronounced them to be ſo; then the whole matter reſts ultimately upon this *infallible authority*. This being once admitted, all controverſy muſt ceaſe: but if it be rejected, then muſt the only rule of our faith be looked for in the bible.

I am not aſhamed to confeſs, that it was this claim to infallibility, which prevented me ſo long from examining the tenets of the Roman church. Sheltered under the garb of ſo gorgeous a prerogative, impreſſed upon the yielding mind of youth by men of ſenſe and virtue; backed, moreover, by the ſplendor of ſuppoſed miracles, and the horrors of anathemas, opinions the moſt abſurd and contradictory muſt frequently dazzle and overawe the underſtanding. Amidſt the faſcinating glare of ſo mighty a privilege the eye of reaſon becomes dim and inactive—nothing can diſpel the darkening film, but the more ſteady and powerful irradiations of truth; theſe, however, are ſo often blunted by the miſts of ignorance, the enchantment of prejudice, by indolence, or the fear of diſturbing antient notions, that they only find their way into the minds of a few, who are bold enough to embrace the hardihood of wiſdom, and diſregard all authority that claſhes with reaſon *(a)*.

Should it be ſaid, that reaſon tells me to ſubmit to an infallible church—my anſwer is, that reaſon tells me alſo, that ſuch ſubmiſſion is weakneſs, unleſs this infallibility be demonſtrated. Shew me the proofs of this pretenſion, and if I do not admit them with every faculty of my ſoul, you have my leave to brand me with the pride of Luciſer. Should you urge, that reaſon muſt tell every unprejudiced man, that ſome texts in holy writ go to prove the infallibility of the Roman catholic church, may I not anſwer with confidence, that reaſon and experience tell me much more forcibly that ſeveral articles are incredible and groundleſs, which reſt ſolely on that infallibility? Does not reaſon, for inſtance, aſſure me with greater evidence, that the Almighty requires not our belief of a doctrine, which ſtands in direct contradiction to the *only means* he has allowed us of arriving at truth—I mean our *ſenſes* and our *underſtanding*? Do a few controverted texts of the ſcripture make infallibility as evident to reaſon, as it is plain to the moſt ordinary capacity, that two bodies cannot be in the ſame place at once; that the ſame body cannot be in a million of different places at the ſame time; that whiteneſs cannot exiſt without a body, that is white; nor weight without a body, that is heavy; nor liquifaction without a body that is liquid; that the eternal God is not to be ſhut up in boxes, nor devoured *corporally* by vermin *(b)*? Does not reaſon aſſure me with greater evidence, that *no* creature is to be invocated, and honoured with religious worſhip; that public ſervice ought *not* to be performed in an unknown language; that the beloved ſervants and friends of God will *not* be puniſhed after death in the flames of purgatory; that there is *no* common ſtore-houſe, in which are laid up the ſuperfluous merits of the ſaints, to be drawn from thence by the pope, and applied, as he thinks proper, to the benefit of the living and the dead?—Such to me is the language of reaſon, which was never yet rejected with impunity—She will be heard—ſhe muſt be reſpected—her claim to our reverence and attention ariſes from the ſuperiority of her counſels to thoſe of fellow mortals:—Every human being muſt liſten to her voice, or ceaſe to be *rational*. Created for us, and acting within us, ſhe ſpeaks to us after the manner beſt ſuited to our ſeveral characters, abilities and duties—Becoming all to all, ſhe addreſſes herſelf with gentleneſs to ſome, and with energy to others: but when paſſions are ſilent, and prejudice ſuſpended, her language muſt ever be the language of truth. Religion and reaſon can never be at variance, becauſe the moſt rational religion muſt always be the beſt. You remain Roman catholics, becauſe you think your reaſon tells you, that yours alone is the true church of Chriſt. You think it *reaſonable* to believe, that at theſe words, "This is my body," pronounced by a prieſt, a bit of bread is changed into the true natural body of Jeſus Chriſt, and is to be adored as the eternal God, becauſe your reaſon convinces you, that Chriſt ſpoke theſe words in a *literal ſenſe*, and becauſe your church underſtands them in this manner. But when reaſon aſſures me, that innumerable arguments evince their meaning to be *figurative*, am I not bound to open my mind to the light of conviction, and diſcard the infallibility, which enforces the abſurdities of the oppoſite opinion?

If from reaſon you appeal to revelation, the plea to infallibility will be found equally unſupported. You will tell me, doubtleſs, that the antient fathers *unanimouſly* interpret ſome ſcriptural paſſages in this ſenſe. But, I apprehend, that upon enquiry, ſuch an aſſertion would appear very hazarded indeed. Let an *impartial* man read the fathers upon this, and ſome other ſubjects, and I will defy him to declare, that he has met with this boaſted uniformity among them. But the catholic church has decreed ſuch to be the meaning of the fathers, and every chriſtian is bound to acquieſce in her deciſions. So that in fact, the whole argument comes to this. The church is infallible, becauſe her infallibility is gathered from ſcripture by the unanimous conſent of the fathers; and this unanimous conſent of the fathers is aſſerted, and eſtabliſhed, by the very infallible authority, which in the firſt inſtance it was alleged to demonſtrate. Or in other words, the church of Rome is infallible, becauſe ſhe herſelf has ſo determined. Here is a circle of falſe reaſoning, out of which no advocate for infallibility can ever extricate himſelf to my ſatisfaction. It is an old, and hackneyed argument, but not leſs concluſive on that account *(c)*.

As to the few ſcriptural texts, which ſeem to countenance infallibility, they appeared no longer concluſive, than I refuſed to examine them. The divine author of the chriſtian religion promiſed, it is true, *to teach his diſciples all truth*; (John 14, 15, 16.) and he undoubtedly did ſo. But where did he ſo far inſure the faith of their ſucceſſors, whether preſbyters, biſhops, or popes, as to ſecure them from building *wood, hay* and *ſtubble* upon the foundations of the goſpel? Does not St. Paul pronounce that ſuch would actually be the caſe? (1 Cor. 3. 12.) He promiſed to *be with his diſciples to the end of the world* (Matth. 19. 20.) And who denies it? He is with his church by his protection, by his grace, by the lights he communicates to her, by the ſtrength which he exerts in ſupporting her againſt violence and temptation. But cannot he be with his church without rendering her infallible? Is he not with every juſt man? Yet who would hence infer, that ſuch a man is ſecured from every error, beyond a poſſibility of being at any time deceived? Beſides, why ſhould the preſence of Chriſt render the church infallible, rather than impeccable? Are not vice and error equally inherent in the corruption of man? Is not the former as formidable an enemy to religion, as the latter? Is not the chriſtian ſyſtem as perfectly calculated to make us good men, as orthodox believers? Would not the church be equally overthrown, ſhould either of theſe evils become univerſal? Why then was it not as neceſſary to ſecure her againſt the one as the other? But the fact is, neither partial vice nor partial error deſtroys the foundations of the chriſtian religion, and therefore it was unneceſſary to fence againſt either. "That the gates of hell, or rather of death," (as the word *hades* manifeſtly imports) "ſhall never prevail againſt the chriſtian church," Matth. 16. 18. is an article of my belief, as well as of yours. But the obvious meaning of Chriſt's promiſe is only this, "That neither the ſubtilty of infernal ſpirits, nor the paſſions of men, nor the violence of both, ſhall ever ſucceed in overturning *his* religion, to which he has been pleaſed to annex *perpetuity*. However feeble and diſordered his church may be at times, the powers of death ſhall never overcome her. She ſhall then only ceaſe to exiſt, when time ſhall be no more." The text therefore, does not even inſinuate, that the chriſtian church ſhould never teach any articles, beſides ſuch as are *fundamental* and neceſſary, or that ſome overbearing ſociety of chriſtians ſhould not hold out many erroneous opinions as terms of communion to the reſt of the faithful. Againſt theſe *great* and *eſſential* tenets, expreſſed in the apoſtles creed, and adopted through every age by the moſt numerous body of chriſtians, *the gates of death, nor of hell, will never prevail*. The enemy may ſow weeds and tares among this heavenly grain; he may build ſtructures of ſtraw upon theſe unſhaken foundations; the ignorance, and paſſions of mankind may exhale around them ſome noxious vapours of ſuperſtition, and immorality; but they will ever retain ſufficient light to conduct each upright and pious believer to all points of his duty, upon which his ſalvation depends *(d)*.

The narrow limits whithin which I mean to reſtrain this addreſs, forbid me to dwell any longer on this fruitful argument. The little I have ſaid could not, with any propriety be omitted. It is impoſſible, to apologiſe for deferring old opinions without ſlightly mentioning the reaſons, that prove them to be groundleſs. I ſhall only beg your attention to one more conſideration of this plea to infallibility, and I have done.

(a) "Reaſon tells thoſe who are virtuous and truly philoſophers to honour and appreciate truth only; and not to ſuffer themſelves to be enſlaved to the opinions of the antients, if they be erroneous." Juſtinus Martyr, Apol. II.

(b) Theſe abſurdities and contradictions with many others follow evidently from the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. *I beg leave to mention in this place two* negative *arguments, which ſeem to prove to a demonſtration, that* tranſubſtantiation *was unknown to the antient church. The firſt is this. "If the antient church had believed this doctrine, and paid the ſame* ſupreme *adoration to the holy ſacrament, as Roman catholics now do; is it not probable, nay is it not evident, that this tenet and practice would have been urged by the catholics againſt the Arians as an inconteſtible proof of the divinity of Chriſt? This argument, however, was never alleged by any one of the numerous and learned doctors during the Arian controverſy. A convincing proof that ſuch an argument was unknown." Again, "Is it not reaſonable to think, that the heathen writers, among their many charges againſt the antient chriſtians, would have retorted upon* them *the accuſation of idolatry in adoring a bit of bread, in reſerving their God in gold and ſilver chalices, boxes, &c. had the practice or belief of the church given any room for ſo plauſible an argument. I beg leave to add moreover, that the fathers of the ſecond council of Nice expreſſly confirm the opinion that Chriſt's body in Heaven is not fleſh and blood: how therefore can bread and wine be changed into his body if they become fleſh and blood? See L'Abbe Conc. Nic. 2 act. T. 6. pag. 542.*

(c) It is very remarkable, that all Roman catholics are bound to admit an infallible authority, yet few of them agree where, *or in* whom *it reſides. Some, nay almoſt all the old ſchoolmen have taught the infallibity of the pope. But ſome popes, viz. Liberius Honorius, John 22. &c. having unfortunately ſubſcribed heretical opinions, this doctrine is at preſent almoſt out of date. Some place infallibility in a general council. Others in the pope and the council received by the whole church. But when all is ſaid, that poſſibly can be ſaid, the pope muſt be acknowledged by* conſiſtent *Roman catholics as the ſole depoſitary of infallibility. For ſince the council of Trent, it is unanimouſly taught in all Roman catholic churches, that a council can decree nothing without the aſſent of the pope; that he alone has a right to interpret the council and explain its deciſions; and that thoſe tenets only are of* faith, *which he determines to be ſo. Thus it is evident, that infallibility reſts ultimately with the pope. The council declares the meaning of ſome paſſage in ſcripture, or of ſome point of tradition, and then the pope pronounces infallibly upon the ſenſe of this declaration. This ultimate deciſion of the pope is ſuppoſed to be inſpired by the ſpirit of God. But is the chriſtian, who has no means of coming to the knowledge of this deciſion but by reading it, or hearing it read, equally ſecured from error by the ſpirit of God? If he be, then no private Roman catholic can ever miſapprehend the meaning of any tenet; and of conſequence, he is as infallible as the pope himſelf with regard to the right apprehenſion of any religious truth. If he be not ſecured from error, then he may as well build his faith upon the words of ſcripture, which he is certain was written by divine inſpiration. A chriſtian therefore, may miſtake the words of a pope, when he hears, or reads them, as eaſily as he can miſtake the words of ſcripture. Why, therefore, not content himſelf with what all parties agree to be the word of God; in humble confidence, that if he read, or hear it with due attention, diligence and ſincerity, he will be as effectually ſecured from any dangerous error, as if he had read, or heard the formula of faith publiſhed by Pope Pius IV.*

(d) The works, which I have chiefly *made uſe of on this, and other ſubjects, are,* the religion of proteſtants a ſafe way to ſalvation, *by William Chillingworth.* An anſwer to a challenge made by a jeſuit in Ireland, *and a treatiſe* de ſucceſſione et ſtatu chriſtiano eccleſiæ, *by archbiſhop Uſher.* Defenſe de la nouvelle traduction du concile de Trent, *par le Pere le Courayer.* Albertinus de ſacramento euchariſtiæ. Defenſe de la reformation, *par Monſ. J. Claude.* Biſhop Hurd's diſcourſes on the prophecies. *Theſe I have read with all the attention I am capable of. And to theſe, eſpecially to the firſt, which Mr. Locke pronounces the maſterpiece of logic, I refer every impartial chriſtian, who deſires to find the great truths of the goſpel delivered in their genuine ſimplicity, ſupported by aſtoniſhing powers of reaſoning and effectually winnowed from the chaff of modern corruptions.*

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, *Auguſt 7.*

THE cauſe of Sir John Burgoyne's arreſt in India, is with great induſtry kept a profound ſecret from the public: but his friends do not ſcruple to aſſert, that when the circumſtance attending this myſterious buſineſs becomes known, a ſcene of Aſiatic tyranny will be brought to light of a very extraordinary nature.

By authentic letters from Smyrna, dated May 16, we are aſſured, that the plague has almoſt depopulated that city. Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, have periſhed without number. Of the Greeks alone, ſometimes above 130 were buried in a day. In April laſt, when the captain pacha arrived, to take the taxes and tribute money, ſome hundreds of houſes were found unoccupied, or without owners.

The balloon-hat, after having been ſuperſeded for a few days, by the adoption of the rural ſtraw umbrella, has again been reinſtated as the capital ornament of female undreſs. This revolution has not been ſo much the reſult of caprice, as of neceſſity: the rage for the ſtraw umbrellas having been ſo prevalent, that the price aroſe to a degree of enormity. The latitude of the rear, from hip to hip, has conſiderably decreaſed in the courſe of laſt week, which has materially leſſened the price of whalebone, and, of courſe, threatens prejudice to the Greenland fiſhery.—The heel, however, has received an elevation at laſt, and the tete begins to riſe from its late flatneſs, into a moſt reſpectable altitude.

Stays having been found very inconvenient, on ſeveral occaſions, are laid aſide for the Marſeilles or quilted bodice; and the ladies not being at preſent ſo ticklish as

heretofore, find no inconvenience from the change. They appear no longer in breast and back plates. That armour with which the turkiſh lady thought the chaſtity of European females was preſerved, when ſhe ſaw lady Mary Wortley Montague ſtript for the bath, is now entirely removed, and, in the language of uncle Toby, it may be ſaid, all is made level with the foſſe, except the breaſt work!

From there having ſcarcely been any ſpring, we ſuppoſe is the reaſon why every body wears yellow. The dutcheſs firſt put it on, then the counteſs, then the viſcounteſs, then the baroneſs, then the city knights wives, then the city dames, the ſhop keepers wives, then the tradeſmens wives, then the whole ſiſterhood of Marybone, then the Whitechapel ladies, then the Wappingers as far as Ratcliff's croſs, and from that to the beauties of Saltpetre-bank, Duke's place, and the delightful avenues at the weſtern rear of Whitechapel. Every orange wench has yellow ribands, and even the lady at the dogs meat ſtall in Fleet-market, has her cap be-yellowed. Nay, this faſhionable colour is now ſo extenſively worn, that every woman in Newgate and the new priſon and Clarkenwell, and the Poultry compter, wears yellow ribands. The very remnant of the hop pickers who were left as a legacy by the Welſh emigrants of laſt ſummer, wear yellow ribands as they cut aſparagus in the Deptford gardens.—What a bewitching colour this yellow muſt be, thus to invade the fancy and catch the good opinion of all ranks of people? Above twenty millions of yards of this article have been ſold within a month, and waggon loads are every day packing up for the country. Blue indeed is now the faſhion among people of rank, who as ſoon as my lady's own woman hands the faſhion down to the cobweb deſtroying ſiſterhood, always look upon it to be vulgar. There was not a yellow riband in the neighbourhood of St. James's yeſterday. The vulgarity have it all to themſelves, and it may juſtly be remarked, they are yellow all over.

On Friday night laſt, two gentlemen going from the duke of Portland's at Chiſwick, to Harrow, were ſtopped by a highwayman, who very civilly demanded their money; the gentleman neareſt him gave him ſome money, and adviſed him to quit ſuch a profeſſion, warning him of the ill conſequence that muſt attend it; the man expreſſed himſelf ſo be very diſtreſſed, and that the deſperateneſs of his affairs only had driven him to it. The gentleman generouſly offered, that if his ſtory was true, and he would give him his direction, he would endeavour to provide for him. The man was in a doubt whether to truſt to him, and the gentleman taking a direction from a letter to give him, when ſome carriages unluckily coming up, the man made off; or this poor wretch would probably have been ſaved from the gallows.

Auguſt 9. General Ogelthorpe can ſay more than can be ſaid by the ſubject of any prince in Europe, or perhaps that ever reigned. He founded the province of Georgia, in America; he has lived to ſee it flouriſh and become of conſequence to the commerce of Great-Britain: he has ſeen it in a ſtate of rebellion, and he now beholds it independent of its mother country, and of great political importance in one quarter of the globe.

The following curious hand bill, we are aſſured, by a gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin, was ſtuck up in ſeveral parts of that city on Saturday laſt:

"This is to certify, that I, Daniel O'Flannaghan, am not the perſon that was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob on Tueſday laſt: and I am ready to give twenty guineas to any one that will bet me fifty that I am the other man, who goes by my name.

Witneſs my hand this 30th of July,

DAN. O'FLANNAGHAN.

Laſt week the inhabitants of Briſtol were thrown into the greateſt conſternation, by a fellow's predicting the general diſſolution of the world, and all worldly things, on a certain day now paſt. The magiſtrates committed him to Bridewell.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, July 30.

"Monſ. le compte de Graſſe is gone home to the place of his exile. The captains of de Suffrein's fleet have not yet received ſentence for their conduct in the Eaſt Indies; they are yet on board the L'Amphion of fifty guns, where they have been already impriſoned near twelve months."

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica) Auguſt* 7.

On Friday night, the 30th ult. between 9 and 10 o'clock, it came on to blow hard, attended with rain, from the N. E. but the wind ſoon after ſhifted to the S. E. at which point it continued, with violent ſqualls, till three the next morning. Happily the ſhipping in this harbour, or the adjacent ports on the north ſide, ſuſtained no accident, nor, by our information from the country, do we learn, that any material damage has been the conſequence.

While Divine Providence has been mercifully pleaſed to preſerve us from ſhipwreck, deva[illegible]ation and ruin, we feel ourſelves under the greateſt concern and anxiety for the diſtreſs and calamities that were produced that night by a violent hurricane, which pervaded the harbours of Kingſton, Port-Royal, and all the eaſtern parts of the iſland.

Plantain Garden River, on Saturday morning, was wholly under water.

Our accounts from Weſtmoreland, we are happy to inform our readers, are more favourable than the preceding. The country has ſuſtained but little damage; but we have to regret the misfortune of the ſhip Mary, captain Hoare, being drove on ſhore; ſhe will, however be got off.

The following letter is the ſubſtance of our intelligence from Black river:

Extract of a letter from Black-river, dated Auguſt 3.

"There was a very ſevere gale of wind here, on Friday night the 30th ult. it began about nine, and blew with great violence, till near three in the morning. The brig Lucy, belonging to captain Lawleſs, was drove out to ſea, when ſhe overſet, and all on board, to the number of eight, periſhed, except one white boy. Amongſt the unfortunate were Meſſ. Dixon and Bennet, pilots of this harbour. There has been little damage done to the bay; but all the plantain walks, &c. up the priſh are blown down. The ſhip Apollo, captain Craig, the ſchooner Adventure, captain Young, and a mall ſloop, rode it out without any damage."

NEWHAVEN, *September* 22.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Auguſt 1, 1784.

"On account of the apprehenſions of the inhabitants, from the late dreadful hurricane, the governor and council have given permiſſion for the ſpace of four months from the date hereof, to veſſels of all nations, and all ſizes, to bring in lumber and proviſions—but not permitted to carry the ſmalleſt quantity of produce from the iſland."

NEW-YORK, *October* 1.

The public are requeſted to be very cautious in receiving guineas; a number of perſons have lately been detected in the country counterfeiting them; they are ſomewhat larger than the good ones, otherwiſe they are extremely well executed.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 5.

On Sunday laſt about 11 o'clock, as a young man was helping a young woman into a batteau at the end of a wharf in Cheſter, the boat, not being faſtened, parted from the wharf, by which means they both fell into the river and were unfortunately drowned. The inhabitants, after ſearching for the bodies till all hopes of recovering them to life were loſt, ſent off a boat to give notice to their friends, who, it is ſaid, live on an iſland near the Jerſey ſhore, oppoſite to Cheſter. Our informant, a ſtranger to them and their connections, is of opinion they were lovers, and hopes they deſerve the ſame good character given to John Hewitt and Sarah Drew, who were killed by a flaſh of lightening, in England, about 50 years ago. If ſo, the pains of death muſt have been mitigated by the pleaſure of expiring in each others arms.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtruction from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

	Dollars.	90ths.
Received for September, 1784.	1203	47

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

*** *Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.*

BY PERMISSION.

THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that Mr. HALLAM will, this evening, being the 14th of October,

EXHIBIT 2X

A COURSE of LECTURES,

Serious, Comic, and Satiric,

As expreſſed in the Bills for the Day.

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be ſold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tueſday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ſpecie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the ſubſcriber lived, on Patowmack river, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well ſtocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marſh, very rich, part of it now in graſs; the whole may be put in culture at a ſmall expence, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greateſt part of the upland is rich and produces the beſt tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the improvements on it are in good repair, and conſiſt of a large elegant brick dwelling houſe completely finiſhed, a orick kitchen and dairy, a large ſtable with a hay-loft, a ſtore-houſe, warehouſe, granary, barns, corn houſes, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden and yard paled in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy ſituation, and commands an extenſive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a griſt mill and three tobacco warehouſes; all the variety of fiſh the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given at Chriſtmas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, and conditioned, that unleſs the intereſt is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land. tf.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-office Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be ſent to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Benedict; Adam Anderſon, Princeſs-Anne; Robert Addiſon, Calvert county; Samuel Armor, Cheſter-town; John Armſtrong, Point Look-out.

James Gloſter Brehon (3), St. Mary's county; William Balmer, Cheſter county; Joſeph Bouſtred, Cheſter-town; Squier Breat, Charles Berckbeck, John Bordley (2), John Sprig Belt, James Brown, James Brice, Annapolis; John Brown, rev. Thomas Brown, Queen Anne's county; Raphael Boarman, Charles county; William Beall, Maryland; David Batey, America.

Charles Cruikſhanks (4), Oxford; William Cooke, Maryland; William Cunningham, Saliſbury township; Thomas Clark, Maryland; capt. Benjamin Carnett, Samuel and Levinus Clarkſon, Cheſter town; Dr. Andrew Cheney, Windham La Court Cannon, Somerſet county; John Callahan (4), James Carroll, Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis

John and Samuel Davidſon, Richard Davis, jun. Annapolis; David Duff, Somerſet county; James Dickinſon (2), Talbot county; Joſeph Daſhiell, Worceſter county; Dr. James Davidſon, Queen's-town.

Matthew Eversfield, Prince George's county; William Embleton, Kent county.

John Flippin, Annapolis; Samuel B. Fox, Cheſter-town.

Alexander Gillon, John Gordon Sally Golder, Annapolis; Thomas Gilbert, John Grindall, St. Mary's county; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; Robert Gilchriſt. Queen-Anne's county.

Benjamin Harriſon, Oſborn Harwood, Nicholas Hannah, Alexander Hanſon, George Harriſon, Mr. Heard, Dr William Hannah, Annapolis; Robert Hadlock (4) Charles county; Hebb, Chelton, and Co. Leonardtown; Anthony Hoban, Benedict; Leonard Holliday, Prince George's county; Robert Harriſon (2), Cambridge; Abraham Hooper, Calvert county; William Henry, Caroline county; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Thomas Jenings (2), John Johnſon, Annapolis; capt. John Jordan, George town, eaſtern ſhore.

David Kerr (2), Annapolis.

Henry W. Livingſton, Sarah Lewis, colonel Lloyd, Thomas Logan (2), Annapolis; Henry Lowes, Somerſet county.

John Mackey (2) col. John Marſhall, Allen's Freſh; Dr. William Murray, Weſt river; John Malcolm, Queen Anne's county; William Mercer, Clement's-bay; Joſeph Meſſenger, Maryland; Edward Magee, Sinepuxent; John Marſhall, Thomas D. Merrick, Joſeph Middleton, Annapolis; John Mills, James Mills, Chaptico; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; Mr. M'Cue, Benedict; Dennis Magruder, Piſcataway.

James Nixon, Prince George's county.

Sarah Philpot, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Parran Calvert county; Sarah Paul, Maryland; John Peacock, Talbot county; Alexander Pera, Huntingcreek.

James Rae, eaſtern ſhore; Regiſter of wills, William Rawlings, Thomas Hill Rattenbury, Annapolis.

John Stewart (3), Somerſet county; Dr. Edward Simms, Charles county; Daniel Searles, Herring-bay; John Somervill, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Sebaſtian, Maryland; Samuel Sharp, Talbot court-houſe.

Capt. Alexander Truman John Timms (2), James Tootell (3), Mr. Toucker, John Troup, Annapolis; Luke Thompſon, Queen's-town; George Taylor, Rockbridge, North-America.

John Vorhees, George-town, eaſtern ſhore; Mr. Vicard, Annapolis.

Margaret White, Annapolis; Daniel Wolſtenholme, St. Mary's county; Amelia Weems, Billingly, Maryland; Benjamin Wailes, Patuxent.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to ſettle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all juſt claims againſt him; he hath given us a power of attorney to ſell and diſpoſe of all his real and perſonal eſtate:

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling houſe, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, ſome valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and ſexes, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All perſons having juſt claims againſt Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind ſoever, are requeſted to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of ſale, to have them properly adjuſted. It is hoped the creditors will give ſome indulgence; we propoſe to ſell on twelve months credit for any ſum exceeding five pounds, to take bonds with proper ſecurity on intereſt from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be purſued. The creditors are deſired to attend the ſale.

THOMAS CONTEE,
JAMES WEEMS, ſon of David. } attornies in fact.

N. B. There is a very good mill ſeat on one part of the above lands.

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber having juſt returned to this ſtate, after a ſeven years ſervice in the American army, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the next general aſſembly, for a law to enable him, in a ſummary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as ſheriff of Cæcil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1784.

Some very good lands for ſale,

and time allowed for payment, if deſired.

SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime ſtone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleaſant place Sheppard's-town, in Berkley county, Virginia, on Patowmack river: the land is full of ſumach, locuſt, black walnut, black oak, hickory, and poplar; lies partly on Opeccon, the Swan-ponds, and Vanmeter's marſh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through them; alſo the roads to the warm ſprings. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can conveniently be divided; it is about 75 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Frederick-town; the land is very fine for graſs, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; ſeveral ſmall fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every conveniency of griſt and ſaw mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the ſame rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the beſt of it, and muſt, in a very few years, greatly increaſe in value.

Alſo four ſmall tracts of good land, containing together between 7 or 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, at the warm ſprings in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by ſaw and griſt mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their ſituation and ſoil muſt every year grow more valuable.

Alſo ſeveral tracts of land lying near Bennet's-creek, Buſh-creek, and Seneca, in Mongomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1600 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George town and Bladenſburg, 10 from Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the ſoil makes the fineſt yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for ſtock of all kinds.

The very great diſtreſs and troubles our country has been engaged in for the laſt nine years, I have felt moſt ſeverely, as well as others, and therefore I have not harraſſed by law-ſuits thoſe indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the bleſſings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earneſtly requeſt all thoſe any way indebted to me, to contrive me as ſpeedy and as liberal payments as poſſible, that I may be enabled the more readily to perfect my own engagements. 1 00 27/6 w4 STEPHEN WEST.

October 7, 1784.

THE viſitors of Talbot county ſchool, having in virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion ſeventeen hundred and eighty-two, diſpoſed of the land belonging to the ſaid ſchool, and paid all ſuch claims as have hitherto been made againſt ſaid ſchool; and being about to engraft and conſolidate the reſidue of the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſaid land, with the funds and eſtate of Waſhington college; do hereby give notice of their intention, and requeſt all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid ſchool, to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next, to the ſubſcriber, after which time the viſitors will have no money in their hands belonging to ſaid ſchool. 10 07/6

By order of the viſitors,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, regiſter.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, on the ſecond day of April, 1784, a negro woman, named LUCY, 27 years of age, ſlender made, and ſuppoſed to be about five feet 3 or 4 inches high; ſhe has a remarkable ſlender hand and foot, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; ſome of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth ſtand good and far apart; had on when ſhe went away, a white country cloth ſhort gown and petticoat, an old oſnabrig ſhift, negro ſhoes, and white ſtockings; ſhe took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, one old oſnabrig ſhift, two yards of new holland, ſome few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and one pair of cotton ſtockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if further than twenty miles and within the ſtate eight dollars; as it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone acroſs the Bay, or to Baltimore, any perſon who ſecures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eaſtern ſhore, or out of the ſtate, and gives notice to her maſter ſo as he may get her again, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward. 10 07/6 BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where ſhe has been ſince ſhe ran away, that ſhe is free, and was ſet free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had ſet many free, perhaps ſhe may change her name and her cloaths, and paſs for a freed woman; ſome ſhe tells that ſhe was ſet free by the methodiſts.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been uſed to houſhold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the ſmall pox. Enquire of the printers. 11

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 20, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation near Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Friday night the 9th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the appearance of a good work horſe, is cloſe and well made, draws well in the carriage, the hair of his breaſt is darkened with work, carries his head low, his ears hang a little; he was ſhod all fours when he left home, and, I think, had ſome brand but I do not recollect what it was. Whoever ſecures him ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by 10 07/6 w3 THOMAS BOYD.

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Iſaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceaſed, beg leave to inform the public, and thoſe gentlemen in particular, who before his deceaſe, became ſubſcribers for the publication of the firſt volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the propoſals made with reſpect to the publication thereof, by the ſaid rev. Iſaac Campbell before his deceaſe.

The aforeſaid work having engroſſed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his deceaſe, (the principles whereof firſt ſuggeſted to him the ſubject of his enquiry); his extenſive uſefulneſs and ſucceſs both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a juſtly celebrated ſchool for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotiſm of his ſentiments, and the anxiety he ever expreſſed for the publication of the preſent work, which he ſeemed to conſider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a chriſtian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preſage of the general uſefulneſs and intereſting nature of the work in queſtion. The firſt volume will be immediately put into the preſs agreeable to the terms of the advertiſement publiſhed by the rev. Mr. Campbell himſelf.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill open in the hands of ſundry gentlemen for thoſe who may chuſe to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a ſufficient ſubſcription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have ſubſcriptions in their hands are requeſted to return them by the firſt of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guſtavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis. 3

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

DOCTOR FENDALL,

Operator upon the TEETH, will attend the Annapolis races, and may be ſpoke with at Mr. Chriſholms.

HE cures the ſcurvy in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate, firſt ſcaling and cleaning the teeth from that corroſive, tartarous, gritty ſubſtance which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cauſe of the ſcurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, ſo that many peoples teeth fall out ſound: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps ſuch as are decayed from growing worſe even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead thoſe that are hollow, ſo as to render them uſeful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he tranſplants natural teeth from one perſon to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greateſt exactneſs and nicety, and without pain, ſo that perſons may eat, drink or ſleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be diſtinguiſhed by the ſharpeſt eye: he alſo extracts teeth and ſtumps in the eaſieſt manner, be they ever ſo deeply ſituated in the jaw.

His dentifrice (the ſame as Baker's) he has found to be greatly ſuperior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made uſe of for the teeth and gums: It is free from any corroſive preparation, will reſtore the gums to their priſtine ſtate, prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately ſweet, (if the tartarous ſubſtance is off the teeth) and will remedy all thoſe diſorders which are the conſequence of ſcorbutic gums. It may always be procured at doctor Fendall's reſidence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

N. B. The ſooner gentlemen and ladies apply, the better, as the doctor's ſtay in the city will be but about a week or two at furtheſt. 3

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 25th of November next, on the premiſes,

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-houſe; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the ſubſcriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground for its ſupport; it will be laid off ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers. Any kind of liquidated ſtate certificates will be received in payment, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

w4 2 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

ON Friday the 15th of October, 1784, will be run for, over the courſe at Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, except the horſe winning the jockey club purſe. Heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old ſeven ſtone ten pounds, ſix years old eight ſtone ſeven pounds, aged nine ſtone.

On Saturday the 16th of October, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purſe; three horſes to ſtart each day or no race; the winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond day.

Entrance the firſt day ten dollars, for the ſecond four dollars; the horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt, and to ſtart each day preciſely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No perſon will be permitted to encumber the courſe with booths, without leave from the clerk of the courſe. 2X

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, to paſs a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his ſtead. w8

2 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the ſubſcriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; alſo horſes, cattle, ſheep, and plantation utenſils. Five years credit will be given for the purchaſe money, intereſt thereon being annually paid. 2 T. STONE.

Annapolis, October 6, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1784, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

SUNDRY articles of merchandiſe, conſiſting of fine and ſuperfine cloths, ſilks, ſatins, muſlins, hoſe, ſhirts, &c. alſo ſeven hogſheads of Fredericksburg tobacco, containing 8040 net. The terms of ſale for ready money only.

2X CORNELIUS MILLS.

To be SOLD at VENDUE, by the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 1ſt of November next, on the premiſes,

THAT beautiful plantation in Charles county, known by the name of Middleton, formerly the property of Doctor Guſtavus Richard Brown. It runs along a branch of Nanjemoy creek or about two miles, verged in moſt parts with a valuable and improvable marſh, and contains 1288 acres. The buildings are, a large dwelling houſe, with brick chimnies, four rooms below, with fire places, and a large paſſage, and four rooms above one of which has a fire-place; the houſe is in good repair, a part of the plaiſter excepted; a framed kitchen with brick chimney, good milk, meat and corn houſes; a ſtable, two new tobacco houſes, a new barn, and two quarters; an orchard of excellent fruit, and ſome trees of the beſt heart, May duke, and carnation cherries. The ſoil produces well, wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. A time for payment will be given, and made known on the day of ſale; bond with approved ſecurity will be required, and poſſeſſion given at Chriſtmas.

4w 4X ROBERT FERGUSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good brick houſe and portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, lately in the occupation of Mr. Annis, ſhip carpenter, and very convenient for ſhip building, merchants, or tradeſmen. For terms apply to Meſſ. Wallace and Muir. Time will be allowed for payment if deſired.

3X STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to make application to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for ſuch reſtitution of, or compenſation for, the confiſcated property which belonged to Maſſey's heirs, as they ſhall deem proper to make.

8w 3 JOHN CROSS.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber propoſes to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make ſale of ſo much of the late Aſael Gettings's landed eſtate, as will enable the ſubſcriber to diſcharge a mortgage and other legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate. 7 RICHARDGRAVES, admr.

Prince George's county, September 16, 1784.

FOR SALE,

TWO plantations adjoining each other, viz. No 1. Part of Evans's Range, containing 300 acres of good fertile land within 10 miles of Queen-Anne, 11 to Bladensburg, 22 to Annapolis, and within a few miles of several good grist and saw mills; there are about 30 acres of fine meadow ground, 120 of good wood-land, with plenty of timber, and well watered; the improvements are, a stone dwelling house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with a brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with a stone chimney, a paled garden, 3 tobacco houses, one shedded, and makes good stables; all these buildings are in good repair; there is another dwelling house detached from the former, 24 feet square, with a brick chimney, 3 rooms on a floor, a paled garden and several out houses; few plantations exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; in a bearing year ten thousand gallons of the best cider may be made; there are 150 cherry trees, and the fruit trees of all sorts are young and thriving. No. 2. Part of Higgins's Lot, containing 130 acres of good planting and farming land, well watered, wooded and timbered, with about 9 acres of meadow ground and 40 acres cleared; on it are, a small dwelling house, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. If these plantations are not sold at private sale before Monday the 18th of October next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue on the premises; they will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

4X RICHARD HIGGINS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin against Henry Bennett Darnall, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, for ready money only, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promise, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north side of the south branch of the said river, containing one thousand acres more or less, and also sundry negroes, men, women, and children; which land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1764, as a security for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now sold to discharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the best quality, and is situated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore-town. A more particular description of it would be needless, as it is not probable any one will purchase, without having first viewed the premises, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The sale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpose, and purchasers will receive effectual deeds of transfer under and by force of the decree, from

6w 6X NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Tuesday in November next,

THE houses and lot (situated in Hunting-town, Calvert county) belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a dwelling house 28 feet by 20, 2 rooms below and 2 above, with a kitchen adjoining 16 feet by 12, and a store house of the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with 2 rooms above and a counting room below; these houses are new, and calculated for the merchant or tavern keeper. He will offer for sale the same day about 8 acres of meadow, lying on Hunting-creek, adjoining the said town; this meadow is fit for the sithe, half of which has produced 20 ton of hay in one summer; also 40 acres of land, about half a mile from said town, the soil of which is adapted for the farmer or planter; there are on this land 3 acres of meadow completely reclaimed. On the same day will be offered for sale sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; also several horses, mares and colts, cattle, hogs and sheep. Six months credit will be given, on bond with good security, if required.

ALEXANDER OGG.

N. B. The subscriber intending to move to Baltimore-town, requests all persons indebted to him, on bond or open account, of more than six months standing, to make immediate payment.

6 A. O.

RAN away, on Friday the 10th instant, September, a mulatto lad by the name of SAUL CONDUCT, about 17 years of age, when small had his left leg broke a little below his knee; had on when he went away, an oznabrig shirt and trousers, an old striped country cloth jacket, and a white ditto under it, a narrow brim'd felt hat, he is a lusty well made fellow for his age, and has a down look. I do hereby forewarn all people whatever from harbouring or having any manner of dealings with said mulatto, or suffering him to come into their house or houses, as I am determined to lay upon them the penalty of the law. w3

2 BENJAMIN TALBOTT.

The Upper-Marlborough Races.

WILL be run for, on Wednesday the 20th day of October, over a good course, free for any horse, a PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, heats four miles, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis jockey club.

And on Thursday the day following, a PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS, free for any horse except the winning horse the preceding day, heats three miles, weights as above.

Subscribers to pay for the first day's purse one guinea entrance, and half a guinea for the second; non-subscribers double.

The horses must be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. John Halkerston, and start precisely at 2 o'clock. Judges will be appointed to determine disputes

6X

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1784.

RAN away on the 2d of this instant from the subscriber, living three miles from Bladensburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young lusty fellow; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket, an old cotton shirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trousers; it is likely he may call himself Butler if he goes to any strange place, as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut short, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the fashion. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the subscriber. If not convenient to bring him home, secure him in some gaol as I may get him.

4 GARRARD BOARMAN.

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act to confirm an addition we have lately laid down to George-town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Resurvey on Salop, Conjurers Disappointment, Frog Land, and Discovery.

ROBERT PETER,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JOHN THRELKELD,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

5

THIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly, to pass an act to re establish a warehouse at Cedar point, and also to establish a warehouse on the land of John Lancaster.

3

King of France Tavern.

SARAH BALL,

HAVING removed to the city of Annapolis, has opened tavern at the house formerly kept by her, fronting on Church and South-East streets; and having supplied herself with every thing necessary and convenient, she solicits the favours of her old customers and the public in general, assuring them that her best endeavours will be used to give satisfaction.

8X

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philipsburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceeding well for gentlemens country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorsuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by

3 5 CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

APPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same.

4

September 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day (and if not sold before at private sale)

THE subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are more than 20 acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, has wood-land sufficient with care to support it, having now more than 100 acres standing in wood; it is convenient to six different grist mills, not four miles to South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six to Queen-Anne, and twenty seven to Baltimore-town; it is prettily improved, and the situation is both healthy and pleasant. Possession will be given on or before the first day of January next; the title is indisputable; terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

5X THOMAS HENRY HALL.

September 25, 1784.

Will be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at public sale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertson, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court house in said county, 14 miles from Bladensburg, 16 from George-town, and 30 from Baltimore-town; the soil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great sufficiency of timber for the use of the plantation; there are several acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling house 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finished, a kitchen, negro quarter, smoak house, corn ott, stables, and a good 50 foot tobacco house, with two out houses on different parts of the land that would answer for overseers houses, &c. a good paled in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling house; a young apple orchard, and several other kinds of fruit trees. Any person inclinable to view this place before the day of sale will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premises. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and a long credit given for the remainder by giving good bond and security when a good and indisputable title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first day of December next, by the subscribers,

3X ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
THOMAS TONGUE, }
JOSEPH COWMAN, } executors.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND, being part of that well known tract called Whitehall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and several fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The soil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and small grain of every kind, with a great sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, several negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, corn house, and an apple orchard; the purchaser will be allowed to put a crop of small grain in this fall. For terms apply to

tf 7 JOHN PLUMMER.

September 10, 1784.

THE warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorising me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood.

4 JOHN C. JONES.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by

5 RICHARD SPENCER.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restoration of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

6 HENRY HARFORD.

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